

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-517

Retallick-Brewer House

183 Green Street

Annapolis, Maryland

1784-1788 (pre-1798)

Private

The Retallick-Brewer House at 183 Green Street was constructed in the latter part of the eighteenth century, presumably between 1784 and 1788 as part of a lease agreement from Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Adam Rape (also seen as Rebb, Repe, and Reb), who was a baker and tavern keeper. Simon Retallick, a successful blacksmith, obtained the lease for the property in 1788. The Federal Direct Tax charged Retallick with a one-story frame house and a one-story frame shop, documenting that by 1798 the Federal-period dwelling existed on the property. For one hundred years, from 1788 until 1888, the Retallick-Brewer House was home to the descendants of Simon Retallick, who married into the prominent Brewer family. Although the smithing shop is no longer extant, the imposing wood-frame dwelling that is distinguished by an English-bond brick side wall has undergone several restoration and renovation projects. The historical and architectural significance of this property is preserved by easements held by Historic Annapolis Foundation, which owned the property from 1976 until 1992, and the Maryland Historical Trust.

The two-and-a-half-story Colonial-style dwelling has a double-pile plan, side-passage plan. Set on a slightly raised English-bond brick foundation, the building is constructed of wood frame with brick nogging on all of the first-story walls. The foundation is parged on the rear northwest elevation. The southwest side elevation is constructed of English-bond brick, which was entirely reconstructed using new bricks. The structure is clad in seven-inch-wide weatherboard with beaded corner boards. The weatherboard siding on the façade (southeast elevation), northwest elevation, and additions is beaded, while the siding on the northeast elevation is plain. The steeply pitched side-gabled roof is covered in square-butt wood shingles with a boxed cornice and an ogee bed molding on the southeast and northwest elevations. The gable ends are raked with a plain cornice. A large interior-side brick chimney rises from the southwest brick end wall, providing fireplace openings in each of the two interior parlors. A one-story kitchen was added to the northwest elevation circa 1981 and a porch addition was constructed on the northwest side of the kitchen in 1997.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-517

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Retallick-Brewer House

other

2. Location

street and number 183 Green Street not for publicationcity, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Jacqueline R. and Steven J. Ploof

street and number 183 Green Street telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 17095 folio 336

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 790 tax ID number 07921200

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☒ Other: Historic Annapolis Foundation

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<u> </u> landscape	Noncontributing
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> commerce/trade	<u> </u> 1 buildings
<u> </u> site		<u> </u> defense	<u> </u> 0 sites
<u> </u> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u> </u> 0 structures
		<u> </u> education	<u> </u> 0 objects
		<u> </u> funerary	<u> </u> 1 Total
		<u> </u> government	
		<u> </u> health care	
		<u> </u> industry	
		<u> </u> recreation/culture	
		<u> </u> religion	
		<u> </u> social	
		<u> </u> transportation	
		<u> </u> work in progress	
		<u> </u> unknown	
		<u> </u> vacant/not in use	
		<u> </u> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u> </u> 1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The two-and-a-half-story Colonial-style dwelling at 183 Green Street, with a double-pile plan, most likely was constructed in the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. The much debated construction date, traditionally believed to have been circa 1740, is based on the post-Revolutionary period characteristics of the dwelling, as well as documentary evidence and archaeological investigations.¹ Set on a slightly raised English-bond brick foundation, the building is constructed of wood frame with brick nogging on all of the first-story walls. The foundation is parged on the rear northwest elevation. The southwest side elevation is constructed of English-bond brick, which was entirely reconstructed using new bricks. The bricks measure 2-3/4 inches by 8-1/4 inches. The structure is clad in seven-inch-wide weatherboard with beaded corner boards. The weatherboard siding on the façade (southeast elevation), northwest elevation, and additions is beaded, while the siding on the northeast elevation is plain. The steeply pitched side-gabled roof is clad in square-butt wood shingles with a boxed cornice and an ogee bed molding on the southeast and northwest elevations. The gable ends are raked with a plain cornice. A large interior-side brick chimney rises from the southwest brick end wall, providing fireplace openings in each of the two interior parlors. A wooden stoop set on brick piers with lattice provides access to the side-passage entry in the easternmost bay of the façade. Constructed in 1992 based on late-eighteenth-century domestic architecture, the stoop consists of six wooden steps flanked on both sides by square newel posts and balusters.

The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps document many of the additions that have been constructed on the main block of the house in the late nineteenth century and throughout most of the twentieth century. The maps from 1885 to 1903 illustrate the dwelling with a square plan, and a one-story outbuilding in the western corner of the property. This secondary structure appears on the maps until 1921. The December 1913 map documents the construction of a one-story wood-frame addition in the southernmost bay of the southwest elevation. Additionally, a two-story wood-frame addition was constructed on the westernmost bay of the same elevation. Both additions, which provided interior access through the brick end wall of the structure, were removed by October 1921. A two-story wood-frame addition had been added by 1921 at the center of the southwest elevation, requiring a third entry opening be cut into the brick end wall. A full-width front porch was also added to the façade of the structure. The porch and the southwest addition were removed by Historic Annapolis Foundation in 1981, replaced by a one-story kitchen addition on the northwest elevation.

Setting

The imposing dwelling is set substantially back from Green Street, on the southeast side of the street. This setting is not traditional for Colonial Annapolis or for Green Street. The landscaped property, which is protected by an easement held by the Maryland Historical Trust, is edged along the southeast side by an ornate wrought-iron metal fence with a gate at the eastern corner of the property. The fence features round balusters with scrolls work, drop finials, and finely pointed finial caps. A similar wrought-iron fence lines the northeastern edge of the lot. Portions of this fence lack the drop finials so prominently featured on the fence along the southeast side. The herringbone brick paved front yard is landscaped with two brick-lined garden beds. On the southwestern border of the property, a grassed side yard is lined by a six-course American-bond brick wall with flat brick coping. The brick wall, owned by the property at 179 Green Street (AA-1610), first appears on the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map in 1903. To the immediate southwest of the house is a lattice fence with square posts and a gate. The fence, installed in 1992, is approximately 49 inches tall and 15 feet long. The garden bed has slate pavers and two stone plinths with a chamfered step. The original use of the plinths and step is not known, but could signify the location of the one-story structure on the site (see *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps 1885 to 1913). A herringbone brick patio runs along the southwest side of the house, providing access to the rear yard. The grassy yard is finished by a brick paved patio on the northern side at the porch addition and a one-story garden shed in the west corner. The wood shed, constructed in 1997, is clad in weatherboard siding with corner boards and a front-gabled roof clad in square-butt wood shingles. The vertical-board door and four-light casement window on the southeast elevation have three-inch square-edged surrounds and flat lintels. A second vertical-board door is located on the southwest elevation. A large granite step allows access to the entry of the raised structure. Despite its age, the shed was constructed to appear historic with unpainted weatherboards and rosehead nails.

¹ Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, (Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), p. 127.

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Exterior

The façade is three bays wide with a side-passage entry in the easternmost bay. Although the openings on the façade are symmetrically placed, they are unequally spaced, allowing for proper illumination of the double-pile plan and side passage. The wide entry has a six-paneled wood door (installed in 1992), sheltered by a wooden screen door. A four-light transom tops the opening, which is framed by a four-inch square-edged surround with an interior torus molding. The two bays to the south have elongated 9/6 wood-sash windows with two-inch wide wood sills. A 1967 photograph archived at the Maryland Historical Trust shows the first-story windows had 1/1 sash, and by 1982, the replacement windows had been removed and the openings covered with plywood. The three window openings on the second story have standard-sized 6/6 windows with two-inch wide wood sills. All of the window openings have four-inch square-edged surrounds with an interior torus molding and slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel caps. The windows have operable louvered wood shutters with metal shutter dogs. The foundation is pierced by two window openings that are symmetrically located under the first-story windows. The three-light awning windows have four-inch square-edged surrounds with an interior torus molding and two-inch wide wood sills. The southeastern slope of the roof is pierced at the center by a single front-gabled dormer. The dormer has weatherboard cladding on the cheeks and square-butt wood shingles on the roof, which is finished with a raked cornice and ogee bed molding. It holds a 6/6 wood-sash window.

The southwest brick end wall of the structure has a double-leaf bulkhead with beaded wood doors and strap hinges. The bulkhead (5.7 feet wide and 2.3 feet deep) is located in the southernmost bay of the elevation. The reconstructed brick wall is pierced only at the second story by a single window opening. This small segmentally arched opening with bullnose bricks holds a 6/6 wood sash with a three-inch-wide surround finished by an interior torus molding. The one-inch-wide sloping wood sill is balanced by the rowlock header-course lintel of brick.

The northwest elevation of the main block has been partially obscured by one-story kitchen addition. The foundation has two rectangular openings in the westernmost bays, each with a fixed six-light window and wood sill. Symmetrically placed on the first and second stories are window openings with wood sash. The first-story openings are elongated with 9/6 sash, and the second-story openings are standard-sized with 6/6 sash. Asymmetrically placed on the northernmost bay to the north of the kitchen addition is a standard-sized 6/6 wood-sash window that is placed between the first and second stories. This opening provides illumination for the interior stair. Each of the openings has a four-inch square-edged surround with an interior torus molding, slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel caps, two-inch wide wood sills, and operable louvered wood shutters with metal shutter dogs. A photograph archived at the Historic Annapolis Foundation documents that prior to the 1981 renovations a wide single-leaf entry opening was located in the northernmost bay of the first story. Accessible by seven wood steps with flanking balustrades, the opening held a paneled wood door with fixed lights. A later photograph from circa 1982 records that the stair was no longer present and the previous door was replaced by a four-paneled wood door. This opening is no longer visible, now providing an interior opening between the main block and the early 1980s kitchen addition. The northwestern slope of the roof is pierced at the center by a single front-gabled dormer. The dormer has weatherboard cladding on the cheeks and square-butt wood shingles on the roof, which is finished with a raked cornice and ogee bed molding. It holds a 6/6 wood-sash window. A two-light skylight is located in the western corner of the roof.

The northeast elevation of the main block is clad in weatherboard siding measuring nine and three-quarters of an inch high and is not beaded. The foundation, which is structurally sound, appears to have been cleaned with an abrasive material as the surface of the brick is badly eroded. The second story has two standard-sized window openings in the center bays. The opening have 6/6 wood-sash windows. The window in the easternmost bay has a torus-molded surround with a wide sill and hinges for operable shutters. The window in the northernmost of the center bays has a slightly narrower ogee-molded surround and a narrower sill. This opening does not have hinges for shutters. The gable end is clad with narrower weatherboard siding and pierced at the center by a single standard-sized window opening that holds a 6/6 wood sash. The opening is framed by a narrow ogee-molded surround with a narrow sill and has hardware for operable shutters.

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The kitchen addition was built in the early 1980s (circa 1981) and the porch addition was constructed in 1997. The kitchen was designed by architect Stephen L. Harris. Recessed because of the existing window opening on the northwest elevation of the main block, the southernmost bay of the kitchen addition reads as a hyphen, measuring 6.6 feet wide before projecting 4.6 feet to the southwest. Set on a raised English-bond brick foundation, the kitchen addition is constructed of wood frame with beaded weatherboard siding and beaded cornerboards. The side-gabled roof is clad in square-butt wood shingles and has wide overhanging eaves with boxed cornices on the southwest and northeast elevations. The recessed hyphen has a single six-light casement window of wood with three-inch square-edged surrounds. The southwest elevation of the kitchen addition has a paired six-light casement window of wood in the southernmost bay and a single six-light wood casement window in the westernmost bay. The openings are framed by three-inch square-edged surrounds.

The northeast elevation of the kitchen addition is clad in beaded weatherboard. A small vented opening is located in the eastern end of the elevation. It is framed by a square-edged surround with a fillet back band. The gable ends of the kitchen addition have wooden louvered vents.

In 1997, a one-story porch was constructed on the northwest elevation of the kitchen addition. It was designed by SMDA Architects from Baltimore and constructed by the Tower Company of Annapolis. When originally constructed, the porch addition was screened on the southwest elevation, but was enclosed in 2004 with Marvin windows and a Simpson door. Fichtner Services of Odenton, Maryland, served as the contractor. Built of wood frame on an English-bond brick foundation, the addition is covered by a side-gabled roof of standing-seam metal. It has a shallow boxed cornice with an ogee profile and a molded soffitt. The three bays of the southwest elevation are divided by Tuscan pilasters. The centrally located entry opening has a fifteen-light French door of wood topped by a narrow single-light transom with stained glass. It has a narrow two-inch-wide square-edge surround with an ogee-molded back band. The entry is reached by two wood steps with a single balustrade. Flanking the entry are paired 6/6 windows, each topped by a single-light transom. The window openings have narrow two-inch-wide square-edge surrounds with an ogee-molded back band. The northwest elevation of the addition is clad in weatherboard siding that is not beaded. The northeast elevation is faced with brick for privacy reasons because it faces a commercial property on Main Street. The one-foot-wide brick has a saddleback cap that allows the roof of the structure and metal gutter to extend over the top of the wall.

Interior

The interior of the house was not accessible at the time of the survey. However, published articles with photographs and the files of the Historic Annapolis Foundation, which has an interior easement, provide some details. A floor plan, published in *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, records that the first floor of the main block has a side-passage, double-pile plan. Entry openings are located at either end of the side passage, which includes a stair in the northern corner. The parlors, accessible through single-leaf entry openings from the side passage, are heated by large projecting chimney breasts on the southwest wall. The larger of the two parlors is the southeast room, which opens into the smaller northwest parlor through a double-leaf opening that was created circa 1825. Originally a single-leaf opening, the entry is framed by Greek Revival-style surrounds. Cabinets with mahogany-colored doors flank the chimney breast in the northwest parlor. The restored interior is described as featuring "original mantels, woodwork, plaster, doors and some hardware. A large fireplace and beehive oven in the cellar suggest the location of the original kitchen."²

² Miller and Ridout, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, p. 128.

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A circa 1997 report archived at the Historic Annapolis Foundation describes elements of the interior:

All of the original heart of pine flooring in the main block is intact. Eighteenth-century locks were added in 1981, but all other hardware is original.

Hall: Front door old, but not original

Trim and transom replaced based on ghosting

Chair rail replaced based on wall marks and trim

Newel replaced

Baseboard original

Living Room [southeast parlor]:

Chair rail replaced

Surround and windows replaced

Baseboard original

Mantel original, except for Greek key

Marble hearth and face replaced

Widened opening to basement, circa 1825, and original doors in basement

Dining Room [northwest parlor]:

Chair rail replaced, surviving example in left lower cabinet

Second-floor Hall:

One original window surround

Bedrooms:

All original detailing intact

Door between rooms and window on northeast elevation are new

Third floor:

All original to early nineteenth century, when spaces were moved and sheathing added.

Basement:

Originally had sheathed wall, which was removed

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1784-1788 (pre-1798), 1981

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates 1784-1788 (pre-1798); 1981

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Retallick-Brewer House at 183 Green Street was constructed in the latter part of the eighteenth century, presumably between 1784 and 1788 as part of a lease agreement from Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Adam Rape (also seen as Rebb, Repe, and Reb), who was a baker and tavern keeper. Simon Retallick, a successful blacksmith, obtained the lease for the property in 1788. The Federal Direct Tax charged Retallick with a one-story frame house and a one-story frame shop, documenting that by 1798 the Federal-period dwelling existed on the property. For one hundred years, from 1788 until 1888, the Retallick-Brewer House was home to the descendants of Simon Retallick, who married into the prominent Brewer family. Although the smithing shop is no longer extant, the imposing wood-frame dwelling that is distinguished by an English-bond brick side wall has undergone several restoration and renovation projects. The historical and architectural significance of this property is preserved by easements held by Historic Annapolis Foundation, which owned the property from 1976 until 1992, and the Maryland Historical Trust.

HISTORY

LOT 26

The property on which 183 Green Street stands was historically part of Lot 26, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street mid-block on what is now Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been “the most prominent and by far the most successful” merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.³ Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.⁴ Following Garrett’s death, his heirs sold Lot 26 to Dr. Charles Carroll.⁵ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 28, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll’s “fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

³ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett’s death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne’s Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

⁴ Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett’s body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

⁵ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London.”⁶

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. “He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent.”⁷ This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.⁸ A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that “Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723....”⁹ A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.¹⁰ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word “Gratis,” meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.¹¹ The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

⁶ Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

⁷ Risjord, p. 64.

⁸ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁹ Historic Annapolis, Inc., “The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis,” Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

¹⁰ The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

¹¹ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, “Green Street.”

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lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.¹²

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."¹³ Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Building History

Lot 26, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.¹⁴ Denoted as "Area J," the property at 183 Green Street was leased to Adam Rape (could be Rebb, Repe, or Reb) for 99 years in May 1784. Rape was to pay £10 annually for the lot, £6.13.4 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £3.6.8 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 40 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending back to Lot 27. Rape agreed to build a two-story brick, stone, or frame dwelling within three years of the lease agreement and pay all related taxes.

Unlike many of the adjoining lots leased by Maccubbin Carroll, the property at 183 Green Street appears to have been improved by 1788, when Simon Retallick obtained the lease from Rape. Rape was a baker, who possibly constructed the Colonial dwelling at 183 Green

¹² *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹³ Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹⁴ Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

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Street as his home and bakery. This thesis is supported by the beehive bake oven in the basement of the structure. Rape is also believed to have operated a tavern in the dwelling prior to conveying the lease in 1788. Previously in 1781, Rape had leased the property at 194 Green Street (AA-522). This additional property extended from Green Street and included the lots fronting Main Street. Based on a subsequent Chancery Court case, the property was improved by a warehouse that had been erected during the tenure of Dr. Charles Carroll. It is presumed that Rape converted the warehouse into a bake house.

Deeds for the leasing of lots neighboring the property at 183 Green Street document Retallick's possession of the property. Simon Retallick was a blacksmith, advertising in the *Maryland Gazette* that he had relocated his shop to the corner of Main and Green streets:

...removed from the blacksmith's shop lately occupied by him, near the old churchyard, to Green Street, front[ing] the market house, where he carries on all sorts of blacksmith's work in every different part, either for shipping, plantation work or farmers, etc.¹⁵

As recounted in *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, "Retallick served as blacksmith for the last three decades of the eighteenth century, providing iron work for" some of the most prominent dwellings as well as the Treasury Building and State House. The Federal Direct Tax charged Retallick with a one-story frame house (28 feet by 28 feet) and a one-story frame shop (38 feet by 38 feet) on Green Street. With a ground rent of £12.12.3, the property was assessed at \$250.¹⁶ In 1799, upon Retallick's death, his estate was inventoried. It included one dwelling valued at \$666.75 and one shop valued at \$100.¹⁷ Simon Retallick's estate, including the leased property at 183 Green Street, was devised to his wife, Elizabeth Brewer Retallick. The smithing business was inherited by his son, Simon Retallick, Jr.¹⁸

In 1808, Elizabeth Retallick bequeathed all of her personal and real estate to her daughter, Elizabeth Retallick Rawlings. Retallick's property was inventoried at the time of her death. It included two dwellings on Green Street, collectively valued at \$900.¹⁹ *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide* states that Simon Retallick's "daughter purchased the lease of the house from the Carroll family, [and] her descendants remained owners of the property throughout most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries."²⁰ Deed and biographical research has concluded that the Retallick-Brewer family sold the property in 1888, thus were not owners of the house in the twentieth century.

Upon her death in January 1838, Elizabeth Retallick Rawlings willed the largest portion of the property (denoted in the chain of title as parcel A) to Mary E.M. Brewer. Mary Elizabeth Miles Rawlings Brewer was born in 1821. She was the widow of William Brewer, a physician who died in 1878. The relationship between Elizabeth Retallick Rawlings and Mary E.M. Brewer has not been determined, although extensive census research was conducted. This portion of the property seems to have included the single-family dwelling.

Similarly, through his marriage to Eliza Ann Rawlings, the daughter of Elizabeth Retallick Rawlings and Williams Rawlings, James B. Brewer became owner of a portion of the property denoted in the chain of title as parcel B. Born in November 1806, James Boyle Brewer was a prominent merchant in the City of Annapolis in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was one of John Brewer's eleven surviving children, inheriting an undivided interest in nearby Lot 25 on the eastern corner of Duke of Gloucester Street and Green Street in 1827. In 1829, Brewer married Eliza Ann Rawlings and together the couple raised five children. Although he resided in Annapolis

¹⁵ *Maryland Gazette*, 1787, as reproduced by Miller and Ridout in *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, p. 127.

¹⁶ Federal Direct Tax, 1798 (Folio 15).

¹⁷ Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JG 2, Folio 89, Inventory Box 44, Folder 49.

¹⁸ Will Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JG 2, Folio 89, Inventory Box 44, Folder 49; Miller and Ridout, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, p. 127.

¹⁹ Will records of Anne Arundel County, Liber JG 2, Folio 422, Inventory Box 85, Folder 27.

²⁰ Miller and Ridout, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, p. 128.

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throughout the third quarter of the nineteenth century, possibly in the dwelling at 183 Green Street, Brewer appears not to have lived in the capital city or Anne Arundel County at the time of his death. No Will or inventory was located for James B. Brewer in Anne Arundel County for circa 1869. Based on subsequent deeds, it has been documented that Brewer's estate was devised to his wife and surviving children. On July 2, 1878, Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer conveyed a portion of the property to Mary E.M. Brewer for \$300. The deed of sale noted that with the exception of her daughter, Elizabeth Jane Locke, who lived in Washington, D.C., the children of Eliza Ann Brewer all lived in Baltimore. This same deed of sale, as well as those for an adjacent lot, document that the widowed Eliza Ann Brewer was living at 177-179 Green Street (AA-1609/1610), while Mary E.M. Brewer resided at 183 Green Street.

The 1880 census documents that the house at 183 Green Street was occupied by John J. Brewer, his wife Agnes and their four-year old son Edward W. Additionally, his mother Mary E.M. Brewer lived in the dwelling. John J. Brewer, born in 1847, was a printer.

In July 1888, William R. Brewer and John J. Brewer, acting as the executors for the Will of Mary E.M. Brewer, sold the property to John Geoghan for \$1,700. At the time of her death, Mary Brewer was living in Baltimore City. The property measured forty feet by 132 feet and was "composed of two parcels of ground."²¹ Immediately upon purchasing the property, Geoghan was assessed for two lots on Green Street. One lot measured 13 feet by 132 feet and was valued at \$195. The second lot was 27 feet wide, valued at \$405. Geoghan was charged \$900 for a single frame dwelling that was designated as #12.

John Joseph Geoghan was born in Ireland in 1825. He served at the United States Naval Academy as a master-in-arms. Prior to purchasing 183 Green Street, Geoghan lived on King George Street with his wife, Anne (Doyle) and three of his children. The census documents that all five of the couple's children were born in Newport, Rhode Island. Eldest son John was first a clerk and then librarian at the Naval Academy. Son Joseph was a clerk in a store. Youngest son Frank would eventually become a gas fitter. Geoghan had purchased the prominent dwelling on Green Street six years after the death of his wife. The 1900 census records that the widowed Geoghan lived at 183 Green Street along with his sons, John and Frank. Geoghan's daughter, Marie Jennie Hutchinson and her three children also resided in the dwelling. Commonly known as Jennie, Geoghan's daughter was the widow of Alexander Hutchinson, a printer at the United States Naval Academy who died in 1890.

The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps from 1885 to 1903 illustrate the dwelling had a square plan, and a one-story outbuilding in the western corner of the property. This secondary structure appears on the maps until 1921. The December 1913 map documents the construction of a one-story wood-frame addition in the southernmost bay of the southwest brick elevation. Additionally, a two-story wood-frame addition was constructed on the westernmost bay of the same elevation.

Despite the death of John J. Geoghan in 1905, the property at 183 Green Street was retained by the family until 1914. The 1910 census documents that second son Philip D. Geoghan and his family lived in the house. Geoghan worked as a carpenter. Philip Geoghan and Frank (listed as Francis P. Geoghan in the deed of sale), who had relocated to Baltimore, sold the property on July 3, 1914 to Ella C. Starlings. Starlings paid \$2,600 for the improved lot, which measured forty feet by 132 feet. The daughter of George Washington Nutwell, Ella Cable Starlings was married to Albert Knox Starlings, who was a farmer and Deputy County Clerk from 1899 to 1901. The couple had four children. The widowed Ella Starlings lived at 183 Green Street with her sons, Dr. Albert Sidney Starlings and Nicholas K. Starlings, who was a coal merchant on Bladen Street. The family was assisted by Thomas A. Brown, a live-in African-American servant born in 1880.

Both additions on the southwest elevation that were added by the Geoghan family were removed by October 1921 by Ella C. Starlings. Additionally, Starlings had a two-story wood-frame addition added by 1921 at the center of the southwest elevation, requiring a third entry opening be cut into the brick end wall. A full-width front porch was also added to the façade of the structure.

²¹ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 33, Folio 141 (July 3, 1888).

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A photograph dated 1967 archived at the Maryland Historical Trust documents that a full-width front porch extended across the first story of the main block. Set on rock-faced concrete blocks, the porch had a half-hipped roof of standing-seam metal supported by Tuscan columns. It was finished with an ogee-molded boxed cornice and square balusters.

The 1930 census shows that Ella Starlings and her son, Nicholas, continued to live in the dwelling. Rose Burgess also resided in the house, serving as the 77-year old Starlings's companion. Although Starlings did own the property, the 1930 census erroneously noted the house in which she lived was rented. Additionally, live-in servant Thomas A. Brown was listed as white, whereas in 1920, he was noted as African American. Research has determined that Brown was in fact an African American.²² The city directory for 1929 notes the house was occupied by Mrs. E.C. Starlings, which was misspelled as Stallings.

In 1932, the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County ordered the property on Green Street to be sold at public auction by then-sheriff, R. Glenn Prout. According to the court records in "Farmers National Bank of Annapolis versus Nicholas K. Starlings and Ella C. Starlings," the Starlings family had failed to repay the mortgage held by the bank. Thus, without a proper bid for the purchase of the property, the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis became the owners in February 1935. In less than five months, the bank sold the "two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house" on the forty foot by 132 foot lot to Dorothy M. Strickland and Nettie M. Strickland.

Dorothy M. Strickland was not positively identified in the census records, although research was conducted nationwide from 1900 to 1930. Nettie M. Strickland was listed in the 1930 census, living alone at 2 Thompson Street in Murray Hill. Strickland, who was an art student, owned the house, which was valued at \$10,000. Although the Stricklands owned the property at 183 Green Street until 1976, it appears they did not reside in the prominent late-eighteenth-century dwelling. Rather, the city directory notes that the house was vacant in 1949 and occupied by James F. Brewer in 1954 and 1956. The association of James Brewer to the Brewer family who owned and occupied the family throughout the nineteenth century was not determined through census and biographical research. The city directory indicates that John L. Vranas was renting the dwelling at 183 Green Street in 1963.

The property was not listed in the city directory from 1965 to 1969, probably because it was vacant. The city directory for 1972 lists Charles C. Rinloot as the occupant, and by 1975, Roger Thiel was renting the house. Thiel continued to lease the property until 1977, which had been conveyed to the Historic Annapolis Foundation in February 1976. Dorothy Strickland, along with Jeannette S. Weaver and Harvey Thomas Hall III, who were the heirs of Nettie M. Strickland (died in September 1953), were forced to sell the property because they defaulted on the mortgage held by Peoples Bank of Lakeland, Florida.

Because of the historical and architectural significance of the property, the Historic Annapolis Foundation proved to be the best owner for the late-eighteenth-century dwelling. Historic Annapolis Foundation, initially known as Historic Annapolis, Inc., grew out of a grass-roots effort to preserve the City of Annapolis's outstanding architectural legacy. Since its inception in 1952, Historic Annapolis Foundation (HAF) has been instrumental in saving nearly 400 historic buildings in the heart of the city, including the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671) and the Shiplap House (AA-643). In 1963, HAF started a revolving fund that allowed for the purchase and renovation of numerous historic buildings in the City of Annapolis, including the house at 183 Green Street. The wood-frame dwelling, distinguished by its English-bond brick southwest side wall, was severely deteriorated when HAF purchased the property in 1976. As a result, the first restoration effort undertaken was the reconstruction of the southwest elevation using new bricks. Further, in 1981, the two-story wood-frame addition erected between 1913 and 1921 at the center of the southwest elevation and the full-width front porch on the southeast elevation (façade) were removed. Archaeological investigations in the 1980 resulted in the recovered of approximately 5,000 artifacts that ranged in date from the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century.²³ During the restoration and archaeology efforts, the property was not listed in the city directory as the dwelling was vacant.

²² United States Census Records, Annapolis, District 6, 1900 and 1910.

²³ Miller and Ridout, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*, p. 127.

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To ensure the proper restoration and continued preservation of the dwelling and its significant lot, HAF granted an Easement of Preservation and Maintenance to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in April 1981. Under the watchful eye of HAF and MHT, in the 1980s, a kitchen addition was added to the northwest elevation of the building. Construction of this addition allowed for future occupants to have a modern kitchen, while preserving the architectural integrity of the late-eighteenth-century main block. The addition was designed by Annapolis architect, Stephen L. Harris, who also oversaw the restoration work.

In February 1992, Historic Annapolis Foundation sold 183 Green Street to the Griffis Foundation. As part of the sale agreement, HAF was granted an "architectural, historic, scenic, or open space" easement for the property. In addition, an interior easement was included. The easement stipulated that the house would be open to the public annually for tours by HAF. Further, written permission was required prior to the pruning of the boxwood hedges, which could not be moved or removed. Archeology prior to any future landscaping was to be allowed. The beehive oven in the basement of the structure could not be altered in any manner. Written permission was also required for "construction, alterations, or remodeling" that would affect the interior of the building, and all painting had to be approved by HAF.

An article entitled "Home Improvement in Annapolis," published in the summer of 1995 in *Classic Home*, documented the work undertaken at 183 Green Street during the ownership of the Griffis Foundation. According to the article, which included a number of interior views of the dwelling, "interior designers Ralph Harvard and Hethea Nye established the Indigo Foundation to purchase the house and restore it to its simple 18th-century elegance. Following a year of research, a year of restoration began."²⁴ Although the Indigo Foundation did not purchase the property, Harvard and Nye are known to have worked on the interior restoration.

"Our aim was to restore and emphasize the texture and character of the 200-year-old house," says Harvard, who through New York City design firm R. Brooke, Ltd., has directed similar projects from Alexandria, Virginia, to Fisher Island, New York.

Beginning with the living room mantel, which was in five pieces, woodwork and trim were restored. After they were in place, the house was plastered in the 18th-century manner.²⁵

Exterior work included the construction of the present wooden stoop, the front door and transom were replaced, two window openings were restored on the façade, and the basement windows were returned to their original configuration. The restoration work was recognized with awards, such as the Great American Home Awards from the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1995.

The *Colonial Home* article also recounts the possible uses of the property, including a bakery and tavern during the tenure of leaseholder Adam Reb [sic], and as a fraternity house.²⁶

The Griffis Foundation sold the property in 1997 to Margaret F. McKean. During her ownership, Peggy McKean reinstated and clarified the easement granted by the Griffis Foundation to the Historic Annapolis Foundation. After years of being vacant and the extensive restoration efforts, the dwelling at 183 Green Street was once again owner occupied. In addition to landscaping the property as an eighteenth-century garden, McKean had an open porch erected on the northwest elevation of the kitchen addition and a freestanding shed constructed. McKean, who had changed her name to Margaret F. Blackburn after her marriage, sold the dwelling in October 2002. It was purchased by Charles Berliner and Kathryn J. Dahl, who conveyed it less than eight months later to John R. and

²⁴ "Home Improvement in Annapolis," *Colonial Home*, Vol. 3, #2, Summer 1995, p. 60.

²⁵ "Home Improvement in Annapolis," *Colonial Home*, Vol. 3, #2, Summer 1995, p. 60.

²⁶ "Home Improvement in Annapolis," *Colonial Home*, Vol. 3, #2, Summer 1995, p. 58.

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Betty I. Hanna. In 2004, the Hannas had the open porch enclosed with windows and a single-leaf door. Living in the dwelling until November 2005, the Hannas sold the property to Steven J. and Jacqueline R. Ploof. Prior to purchasing the dwelling in which they now reside, the Ploofs lived in the adjacent wood-frame house at 185 Green Street (AA-518).

183 Green Street

Parcel A

- 1718: James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
- April 4, 1735: Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll
Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311
Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
- February 20, 1752: Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
- September 29, 1755: Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
- March 23, 1783: Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed)
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WB 3 Folio 503
- May 7, 1784: Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to Adam Rape (could be Rebb, Repe, or Reb)
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 2 Folio 36
- 1788: Adam Rape (could be Rebb, Repe, or Reb) conveys lease to Simon Retallick
- 1799: Simon Retallick devised holdings to Elizabeth Brewer Retallick
- 1808: Elizabeth Brewer Retallick devised to Elizabeth Retallick Rawlings
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JG 2 Folio 422
Inventory: Box 85, Folder 27
- January 22, 1838: Elizabeth Retallick Rawlings devised to Mary E. M. Brewer, widow of William Brewer
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber TTS Folio 335

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Parcel B

circa 1869:: James B. Brewer devised to Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer, widow, James R. Brewer, Elizabeth Ann Brewer Barber, Mary L. Brewer Wood, and Elizabeth Jane Brewer Locke

July 2, 1878: Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer to Mary E.M. Brewer, widow of William Brewer
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 12 Folio 347

Parcel A and B

July 3, 1888: William R. Brewer and John J. Brewer, executors for Will of Mary E. M. Brewer, to John Geoghan
Sale includes two parcels
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber RIB 59 Folio 361
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 33 Folio 141

August 17, 1905: John Geoghan devised to Philip D. Geoghan and Francis P. Geoghan
Will Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber BRD 1 Folio 77

July 3, 1914: Philip D. Geoghan and Ida Geoghan and Francis P. Geoghan to Ella C. Starlings
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 105 Folio 457

February 19, 1935: R. Glenn Prout, late Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, to Farmers National Bank of Annapolis
Equity Case #173: Farmers National Bank of Annapolis versus Nicholas K. Starlings and Ella C. Starlings
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber FAM 138 Folio 93

July 8, 1935: Farmers National Bank of Annapolis to Dorothy M. Strickland and Jeannette S. Weaver
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber FAM 140 Folio 139

February 1, 1976: Dorothy M. Strickland, Jeannette S. Weaver, and Harvey Thomas Hall, III, Peoples Bank of Lakeland, Co., Trustee under Trustee Agreement between Strickland and Weaver to Historic Annapolis Foundation
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 2827 Folio 44

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February 7, 1992: Historic Annapolis Foundation to Griffis Foundation
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 5532 Folio 31

July 1, 1997: Griffis Foundation to Margaret F. McKean
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 7970 Folio 103

July 10, 2002: Margaret F. Blackburn, formerly Margaret F. McKean, to Margaret F. Blackburn, Trustee of the
Margaret F. Blackburn Revocable Trust of 2002
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 11670 Folio 678

October 30, 2002: Margaret F. Blackburn, Trustee of the Margaret F. Blackburn Revocable Trust of 2002 to Charles
Berliner and Kathryn J. Dahl
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 12061 Folio 650

June 17, 2003: Charles Berliner and Kathryn J. Dahl to John R. and Betty I. Hanna
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 13216 Folio 194

November 9, 2005: John R. and Betty I. Hanna to Steven J. and Jacqueline R. Ploof
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 17095 Folio 336

Easements

April 1, 1981: Historic Annapolis, Inc. to Maryland Historical Trust
Easement of Preservation and Maintenance
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 3395 Folio 637

February 7, 1992: Griffis Foundation to Historic Annapolis, Inc., trading as Historic Annapolis Foundation
Easement of architectural, historic, scenic, or open space, including interior spaces
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 5532 Folio 34

September 28, 1999: Margaret F. McKean to Historic Annapolis, Inc., trading as Historic Annapolis Foundation
Reinstatement and Clarification of Easement granted by Griffis Foundation
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber 9706 Folio 334

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-517

"Home Improvement in Annapolis," *Colonial Home*, Vol. 3, #2, Summer 1995, pp. 58-65.

McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.

Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.

Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.109

Acreage of historical setting 0.125

Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Retallick-Brewer House at 183 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 790 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction in the late eighteenth century, certainly by 1798.

11. Form Prepared by

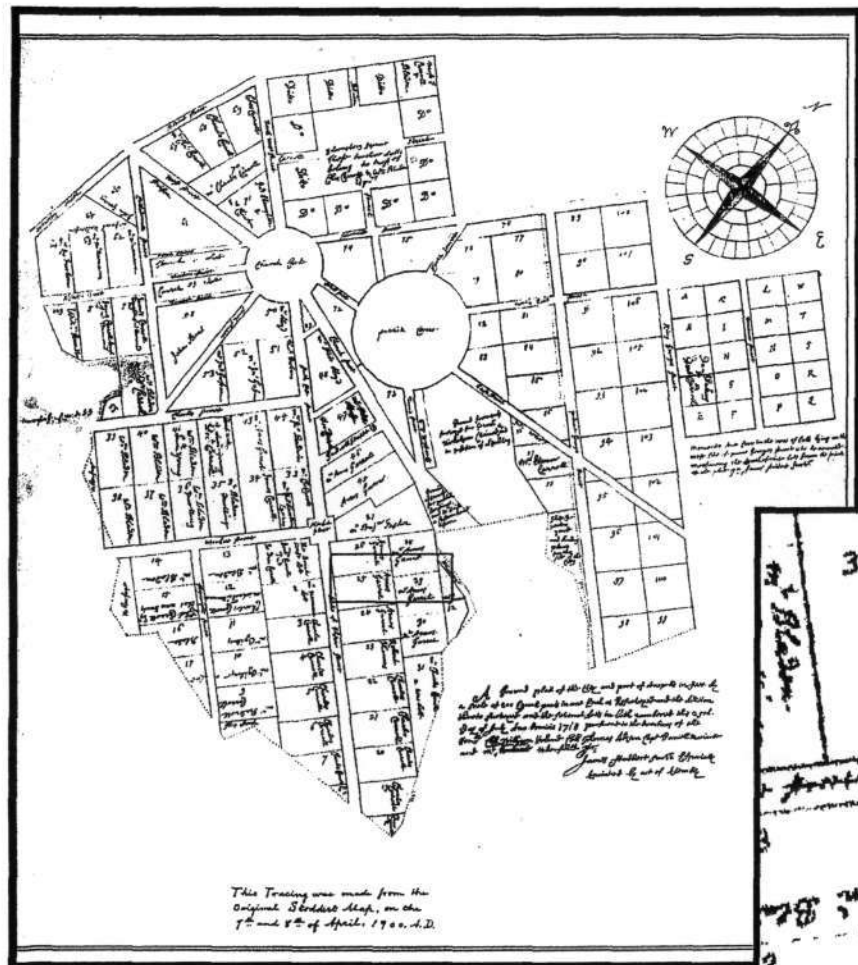
name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

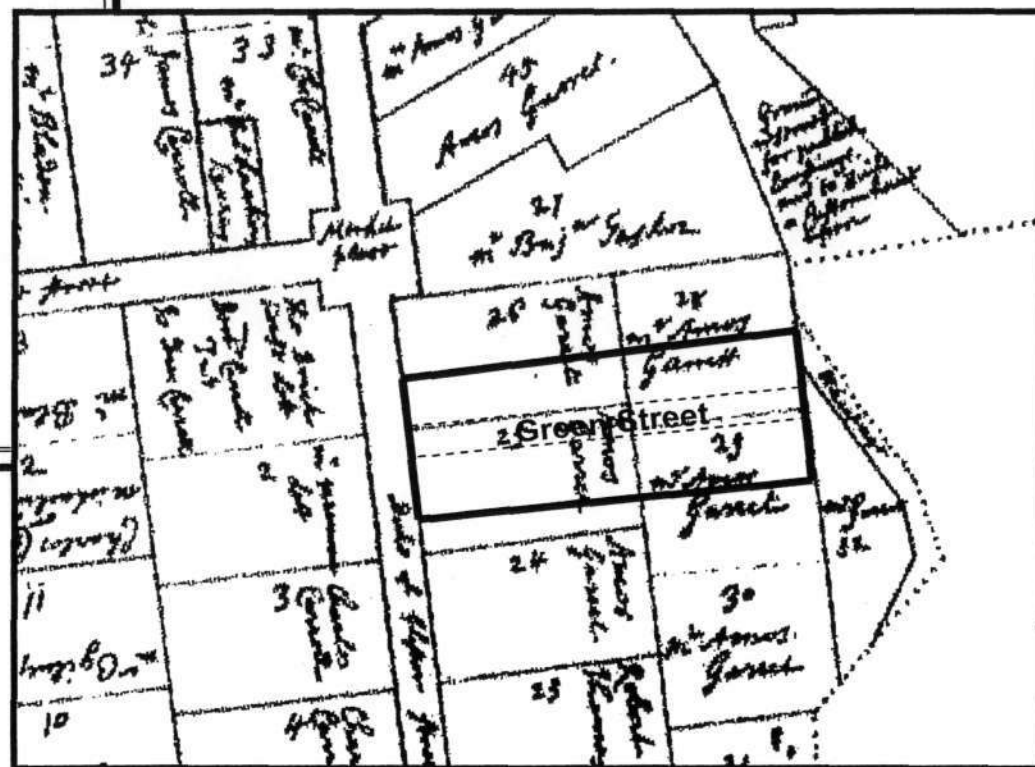
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

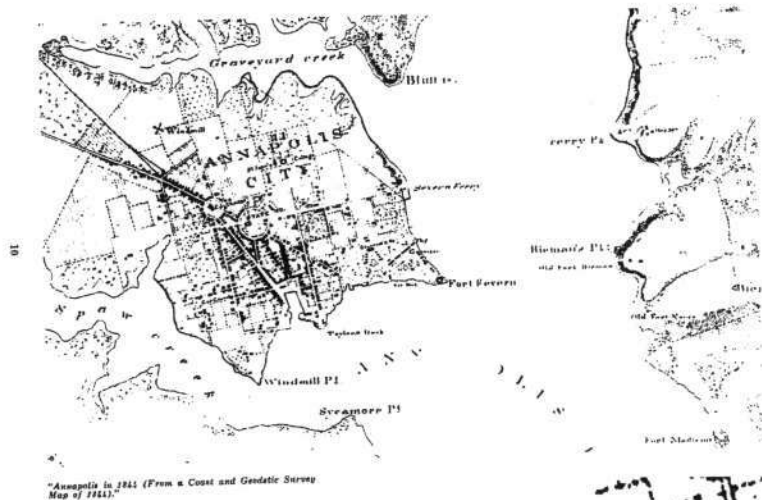


City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718

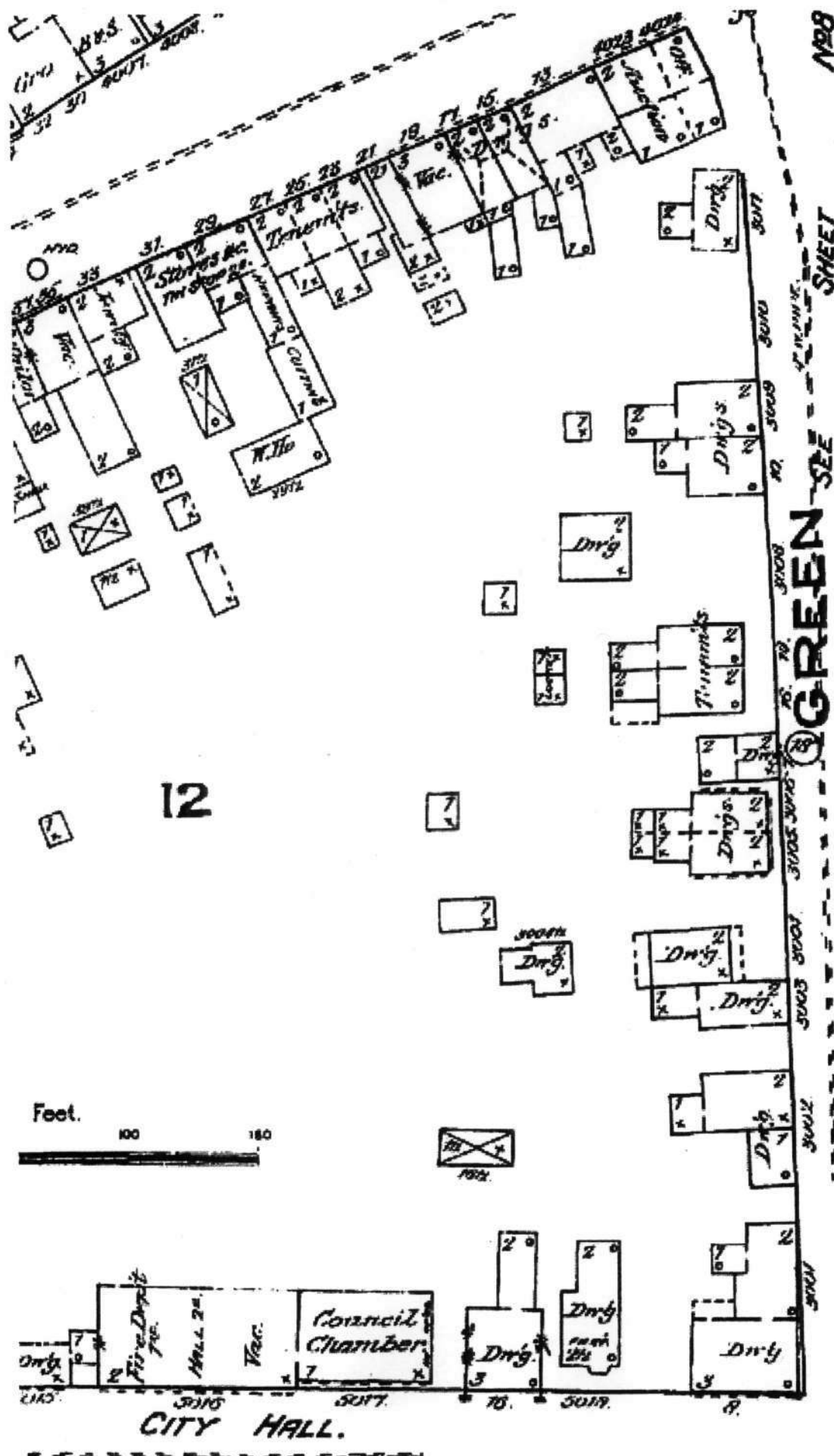


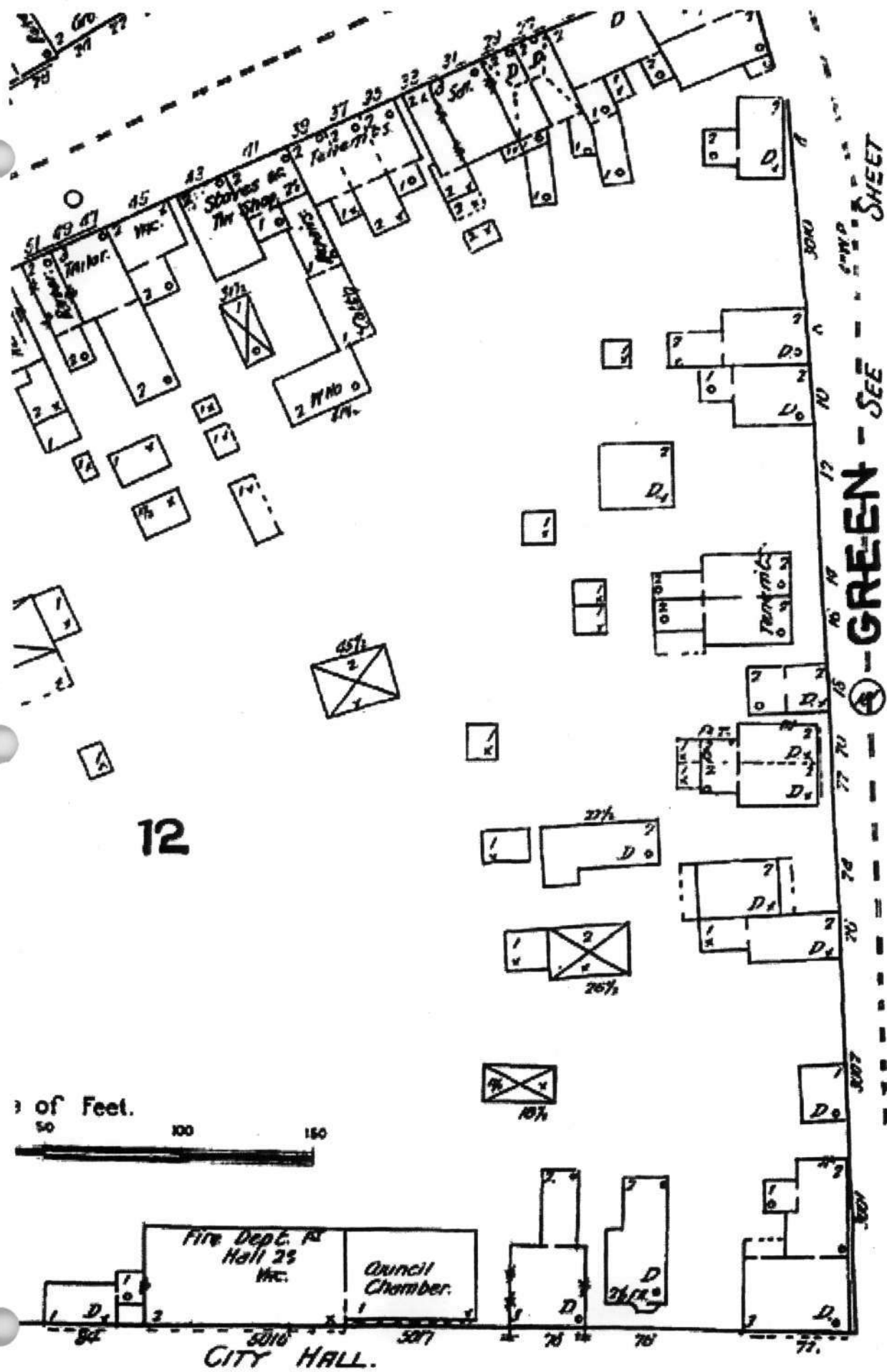
Enlargement of Lots
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30
Showing location of
Green Street

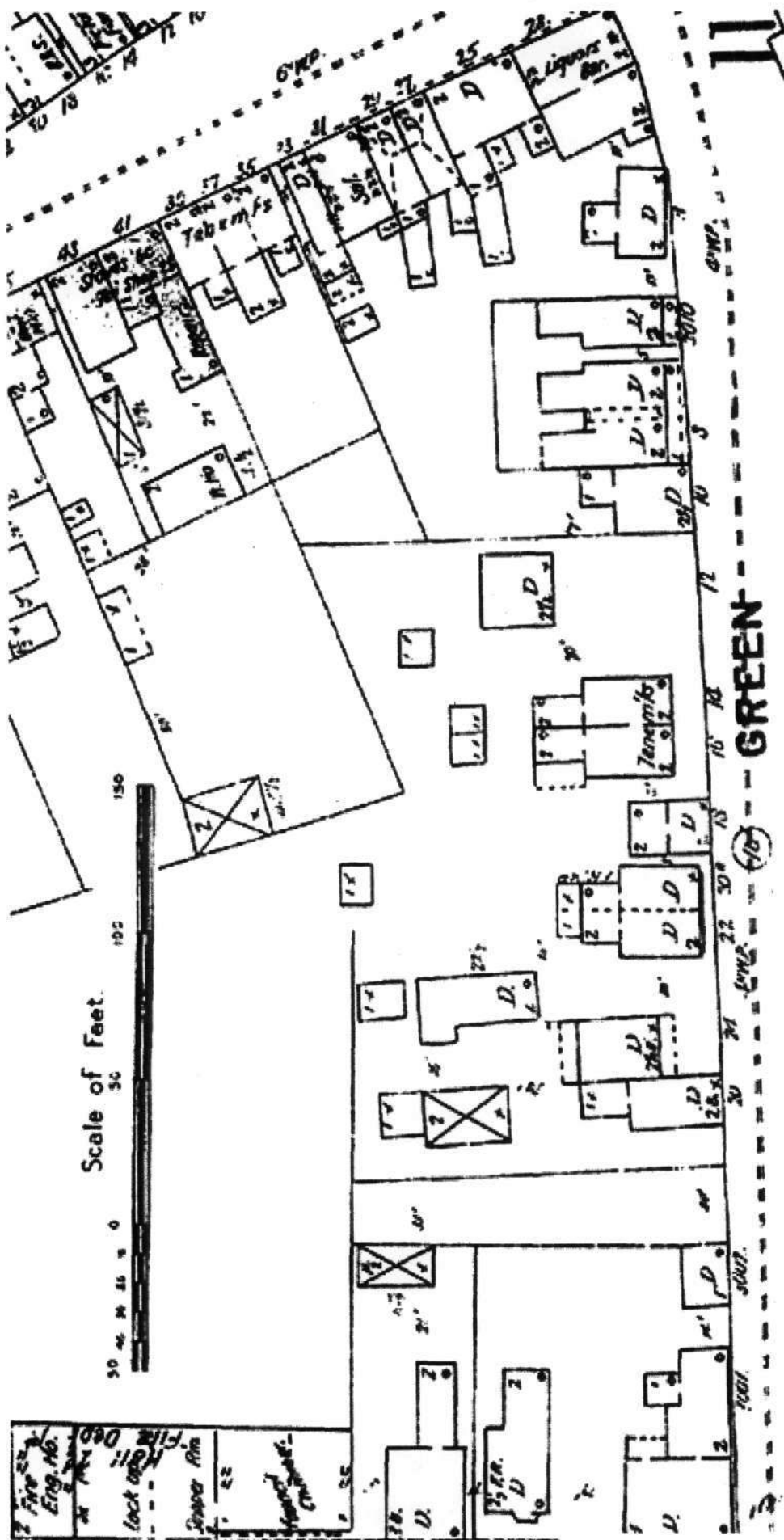
City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



Green Street







CITY HALL
Fire Eng. No. 1
Lock up
Copper Rm
Wood Shed

CHURCH

GREEN

THE ASSEMBLY RMS.
CITY PROPERTY.

CITY STORAGE

INDEP. FIRE CO. No. 2

Summer Rm. 18.
Lockup Rm.
Social Hall 24

Mayor & City Clerks Off.

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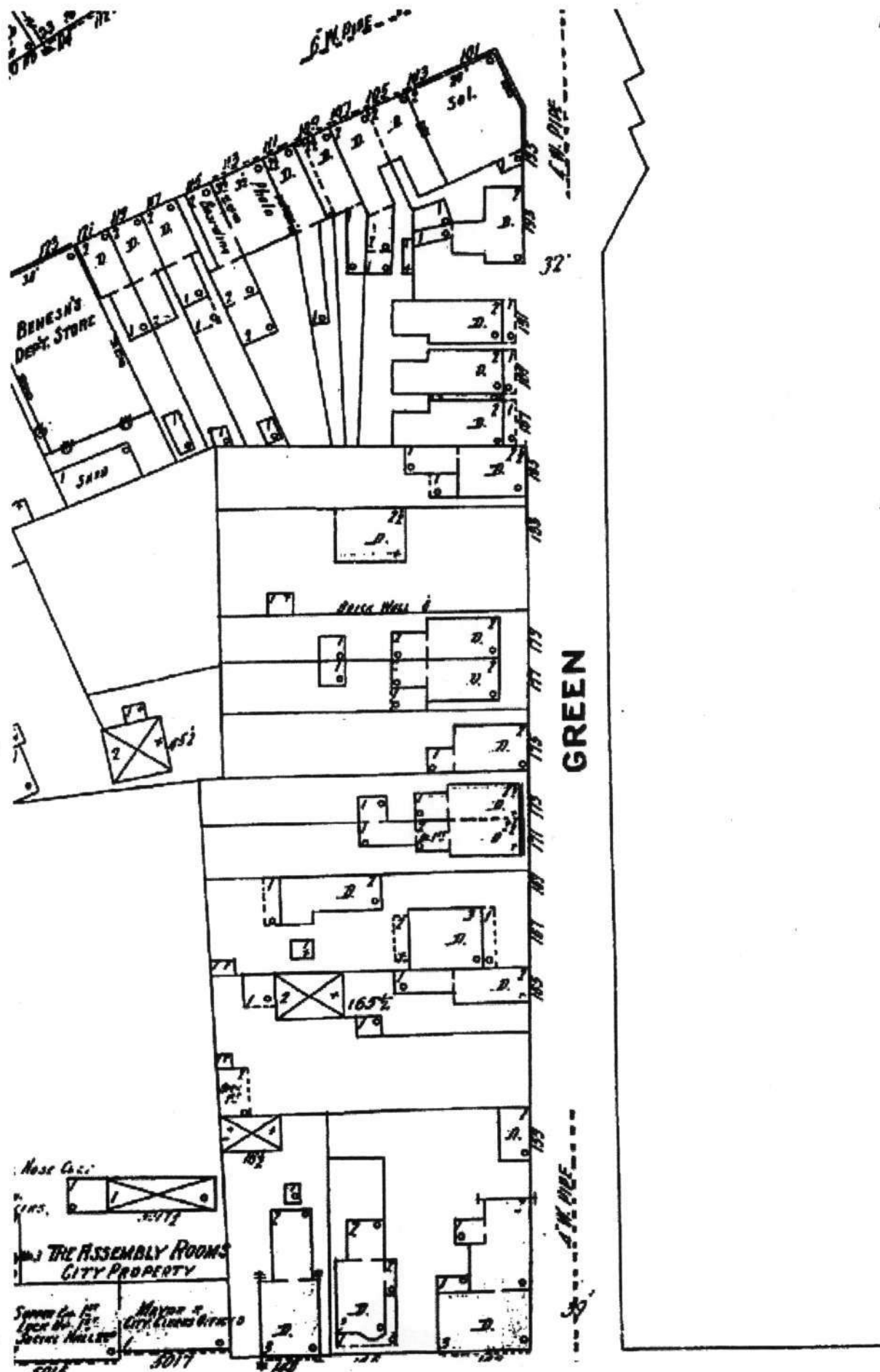
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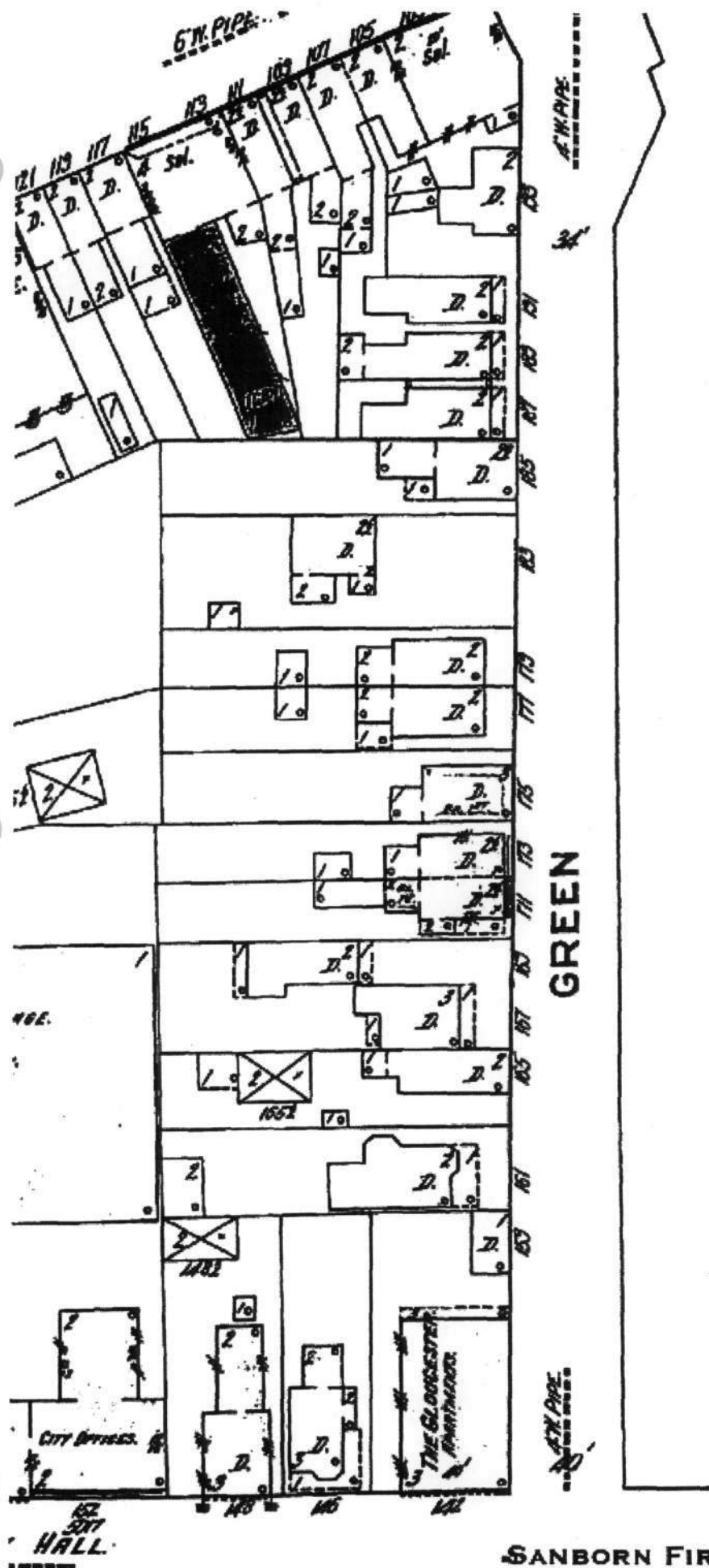
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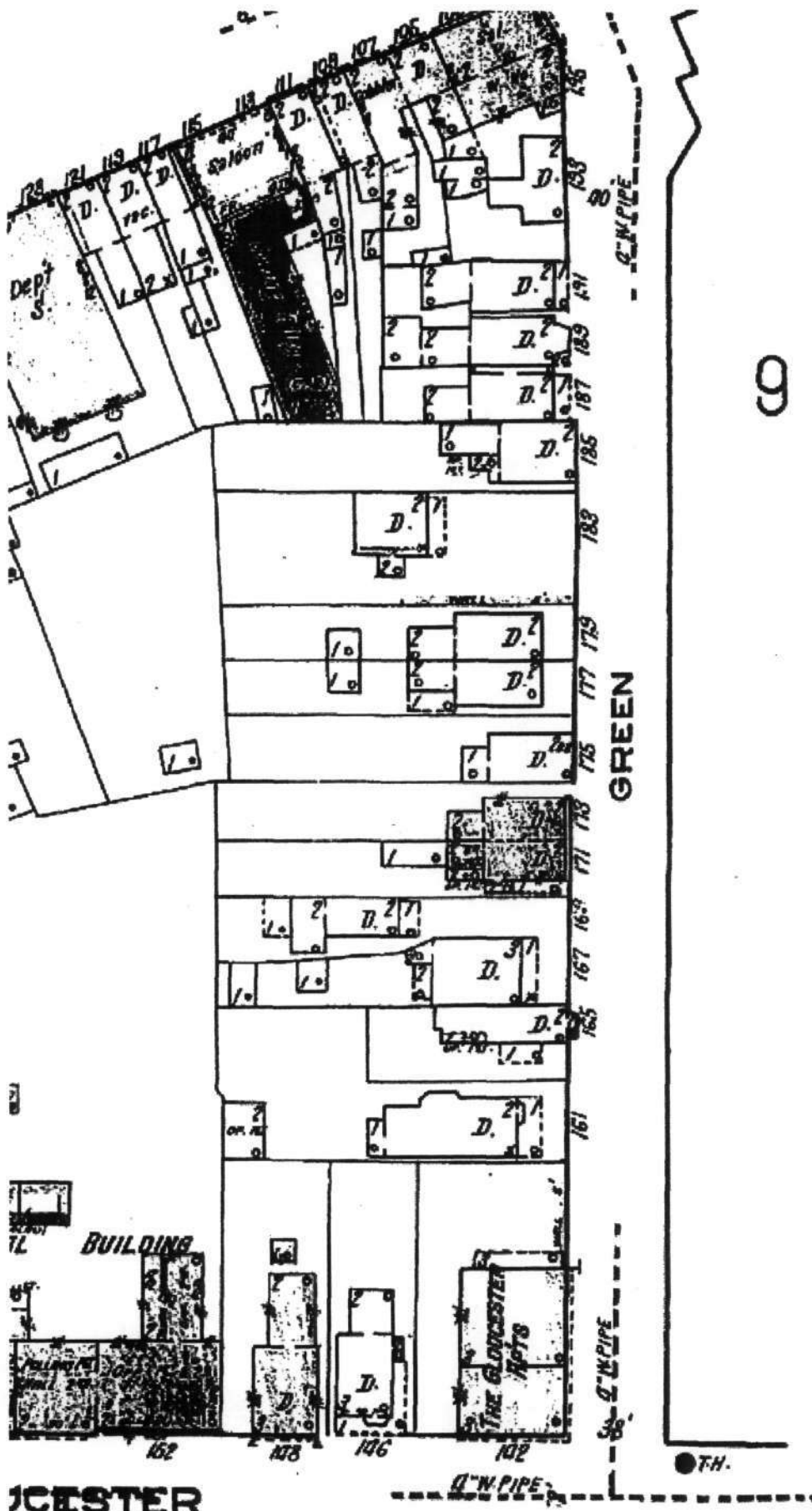
150



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1908
VOLUME 10



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913
VOLUME 7



9

GREEN

TH.

ICESTER

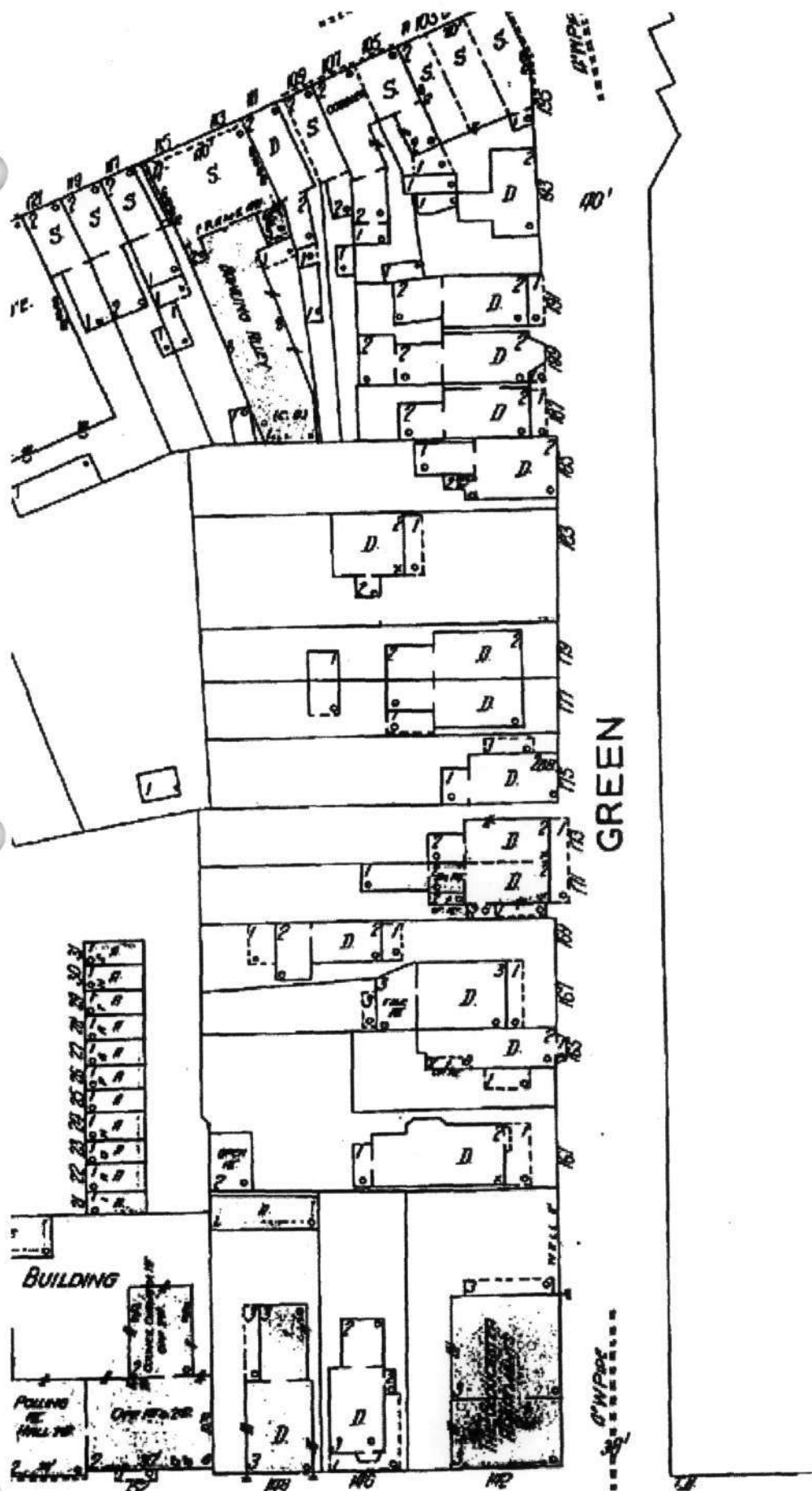
MARKET ST.

Scale of Feet

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921

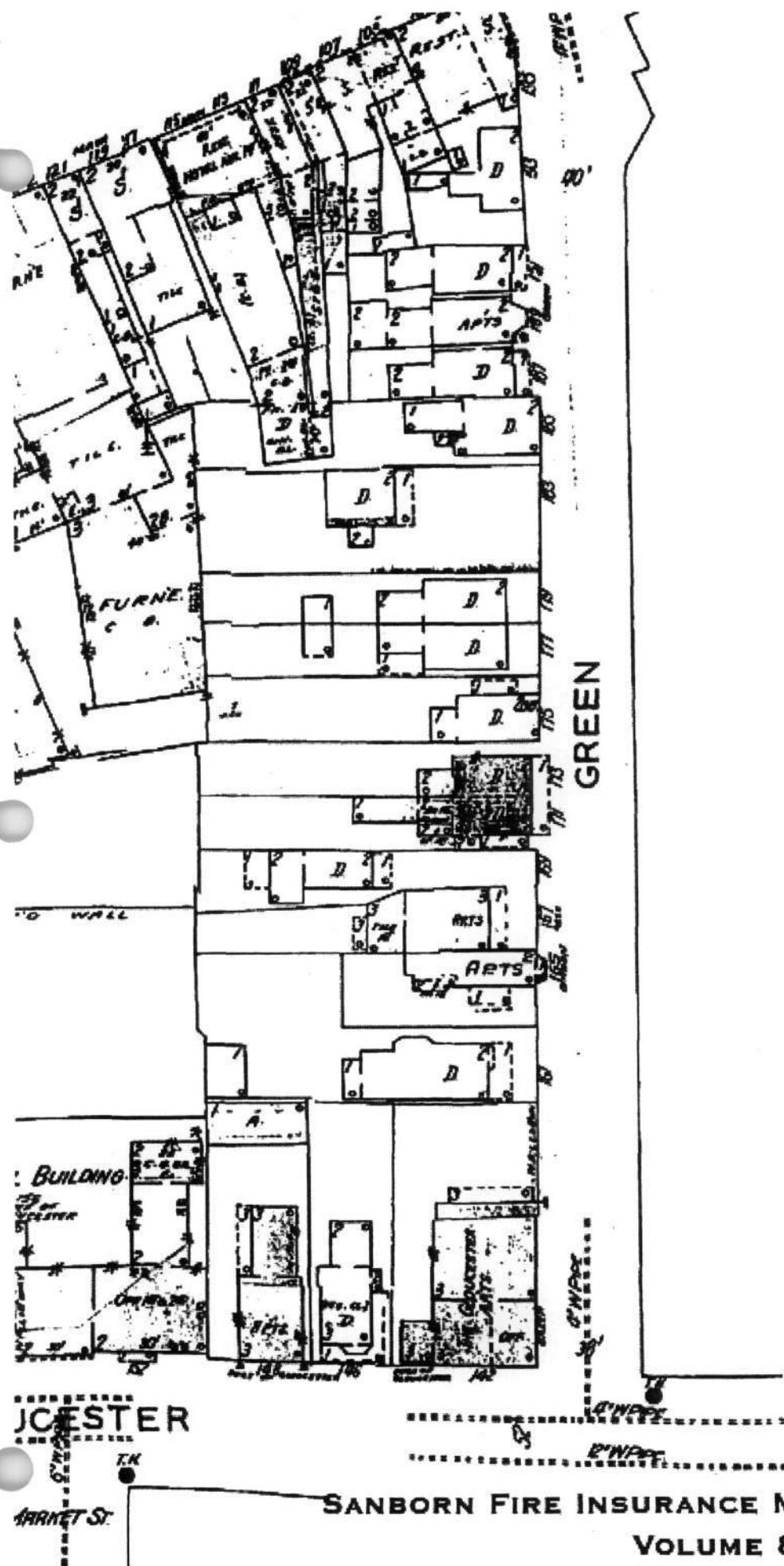
VOLUME 8

Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn

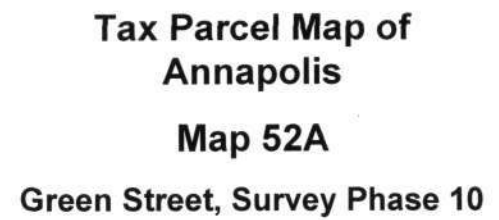


CHESTER

MARKET ST.

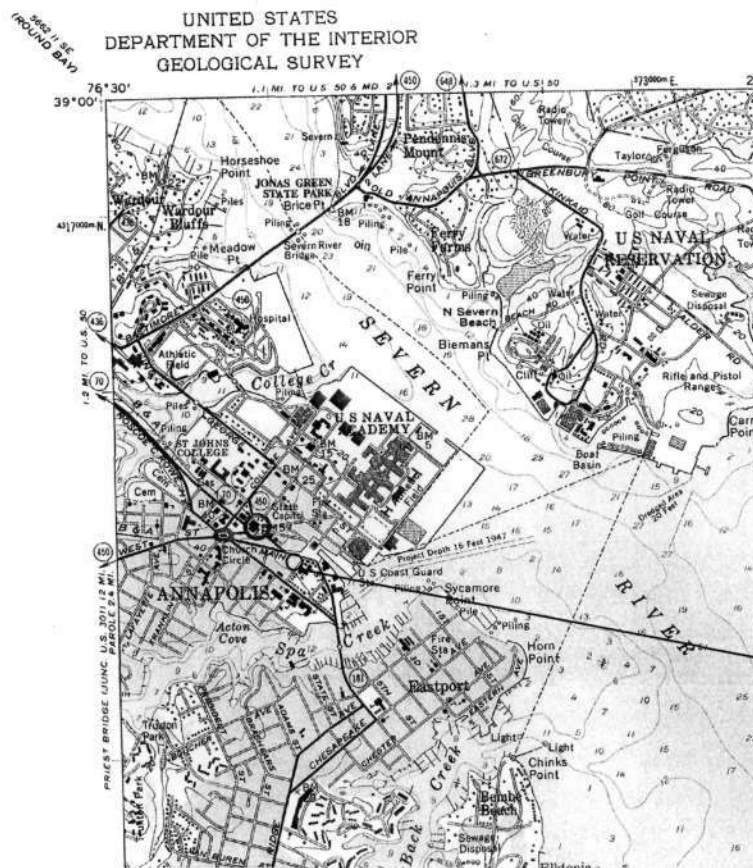


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED
VOLUME 8



July 2006

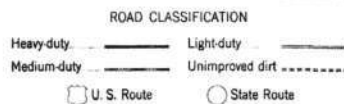
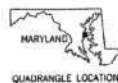
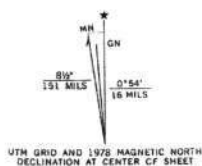
-183 Green Street,
AA-517
Parcel 790



USGS Quadrangle Map
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

183 Green Street, AA-517
Annapolis, Maryland



ANAPOLIS, MD.

38076-H4-TF-024

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1978
DMA 5761 IV NW-SERIES V833

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

2 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

LOOKING EAST

3 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

HYPHEN AND ADDITION LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

ADDITION AND SHED LOOKING NORTHWEST

5 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

ADDITION, SW ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST

6 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTHWEST

7 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NE ELEVATION ADDITION LOOKING NORTHWEST

8 OF 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SW GARDEN LOOKING SOUTHEAST

90F 10



AA-517

183 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SHED, LOOKING NORTH

10 OF 10

Easement

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 517

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Vacant

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ()

Good ()

Fair (X)

Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Colonial

DATE BUILT: c1740

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 183 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 292

OWNER: Historic Annapolis, Inc.

ADDRESS: 194 Prince George St.
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Nat. Reg. ()
Local (X) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()

2. Wall Structure

A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon (X)

B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()

C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:

3. Wall Covering: Clapboard (X) Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()

Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()

Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()

Bonding Pattern: Flemish

Other:

4. Roof Structure

A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()

B. Other:

5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)

Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:

6. Engineering Structure:

7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)

Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()

Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()

Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 2 x 1

Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 28

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()

Development () Deterioration ()

Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()

Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-517

Gabled dormer, boxed cornice, beaded weatherboards, brick end wall with chimney (new); molded window and transom lit door caps; entrance porch to be added-under restoration.

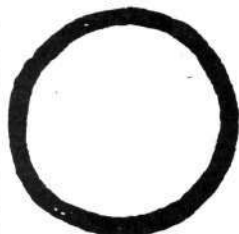
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Very early 18thC house of architectural importance as a type, under restoration. Sits back on landscaped lot. Important to streetscape. Was Blacksmith's House.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane()Woodland()Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up(☒)Densely Built Up()
Residential()Commercial()
Agricultural()Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

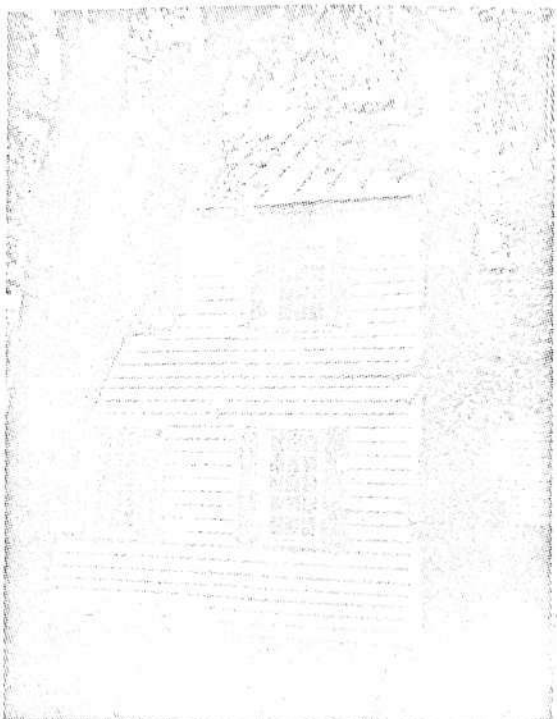
Aug. 1983

Easement

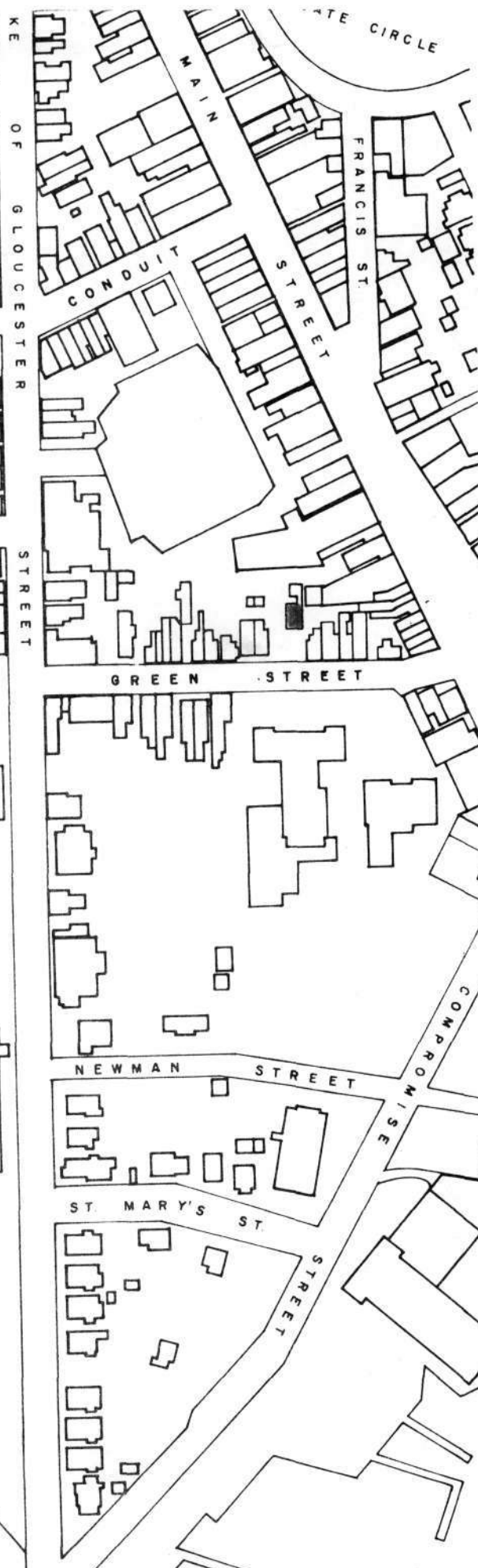
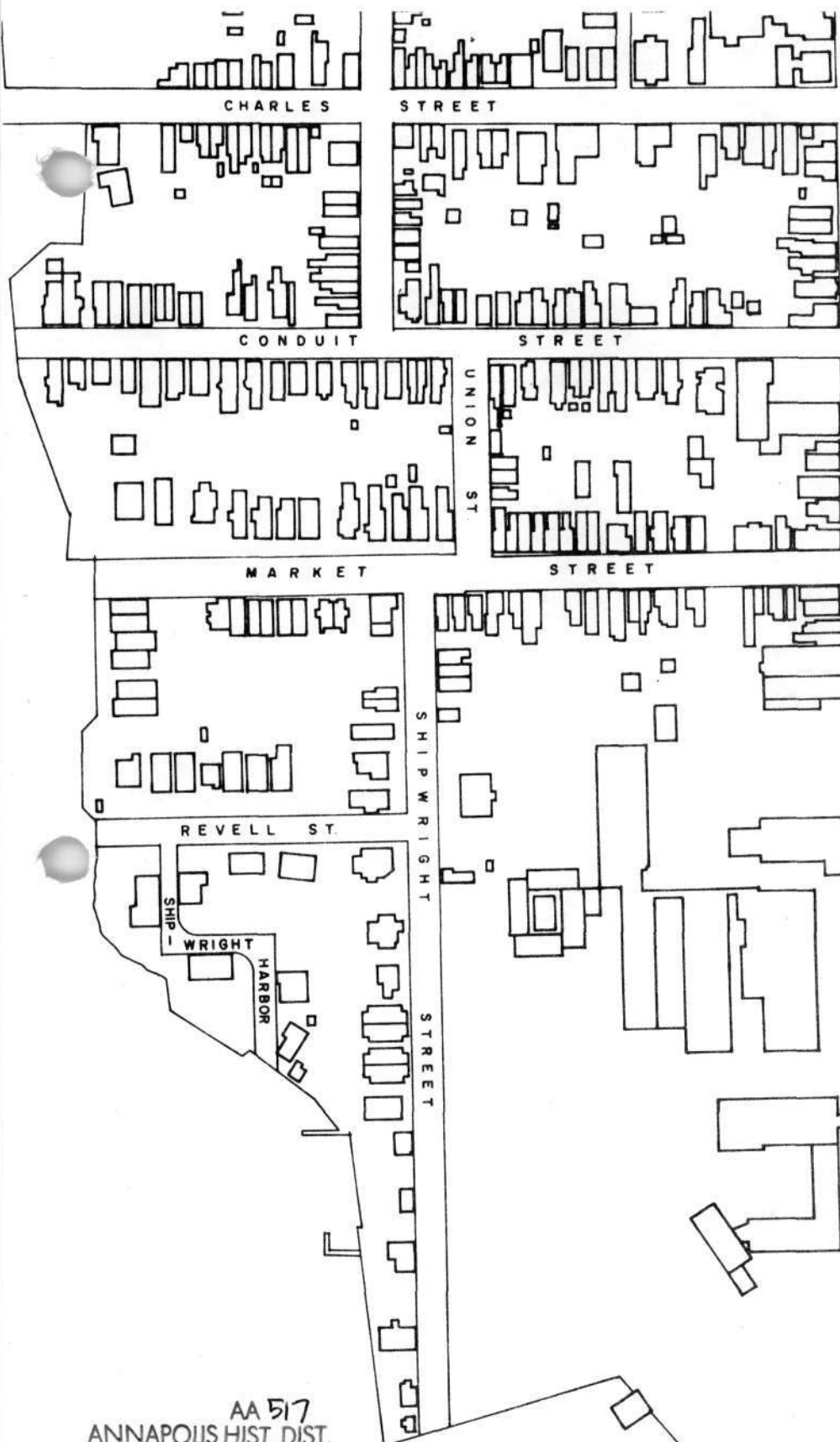
AA-517

0205172104

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE <u>Annapolis, Maryland</u> COUNTY _____ TOWN _____ VICINITY _____ STREET NO. <u>183 Green Street</u>		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
ORIGINAL OWNER _____ ORIGINAL USE <u>residence</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>Dorothy Strickland</u> PRESENT USE <u>residence (vacant)</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>brick/clapboard</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>two plus dormer attic</u>		2. NAME <u>Brewer House</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>c. 1740</u> STYLE <u>Georgian</u> ARCHITECT _____ BUILDER _____	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE _____ OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>no</u>	
<p>Set back from Green Street and hidden by massive foliage is an outstanding example of colonial American architecture. The house is almost totally unaltered except for 1st storey windows in front and porch addition. Three walls are wide, overlapping clapboard, the other, an end wall in English bond brick, including a massive chimney. The roof is of steep pitch with a 6/6 dormer on each side. There is a simple wood cornice. Three 2nd storey front windows are 6/6. Rear of house is very fine with original window sash, 6/6 on 2nd storey, 9/6 on 1st storey. House is raised up on c. 3' brick base. House has good deal of land for town house. Exterior restoration would be minimal and age, historical associations, and architectural significance make its preservation and maintenance an absolute must! (Also known as Iron Master's House.)</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		<u>good</u>	
7. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. <u>Historic Annapolis, Inc.</u> <u>Orlando Ridout IV</u> <u>Connection H.A. Inc 18767</u>		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>William D. Morgan</u> <u>Columbia University</u> <u>New York City</u> DATE OF RECORD <u>July 19, 1967</u>	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



AA 517
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET





183 Green

AA 517

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW

183 Green



PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

front 183 Green St.
III 11/19/64